EMCal Optical Sensors and Readout Electronics WBS 1.07/1.08

E.J. Mannel EMCal Internal Review 20-Aug-2015



OPTICAL SENSOR

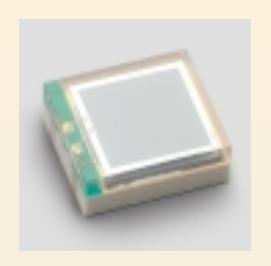


EMCal Electronics Design Concept

- Minimize custom ASICs -> off the self components
- Same optical sensor for EMCal and HCal
- Similar readout for both EMCal and HCal
 - Continuous digitization of wave forms
 - Trigger primitives for Level-1 trigger
 - High DAQ rate, ~15KHz
- Minimize On-Detector power/heat load
- Use PHENIX DAQ
 - DCM-II
 - Event Builder
 - Data Logging
 - Monitoring
- Common biasing and low voltage systems

Optical Sensors Reference Design

- Silicon Photomultiplier, SiPM or MPPC
- High gain, ~10⁵
- Immune to magnetic fields
- Relatively inexpensive, ~\$10 in large quantities
- Reference device: Hamamatsu S12572
 - 15 μm² pixel size
 - 40K microcells
 - ~25% Photon Detection Efficiency (PDE)
- Potential concerns
 - Temperature dependence
 - Radiation effects



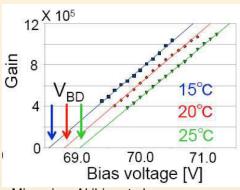


Temperature Dependence

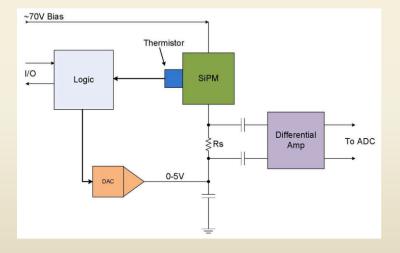
 SiPM gain is set by the overvoltage applied to the device:

$$V_{op} = V_{br} + V_{ov}$$

- Temperature dependence:
 - ~10 %/°C
- Local thermistor to monitor temperature
- Positive feedback loop will be used to adjust the voltage to compensate for temperature fluctuations



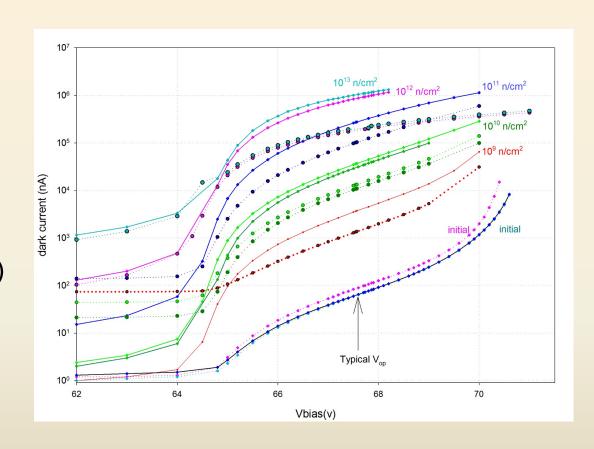
Minamino, Akihiro at al.
"T2K experiment: Neutrino Detectors"





Radiation Effect

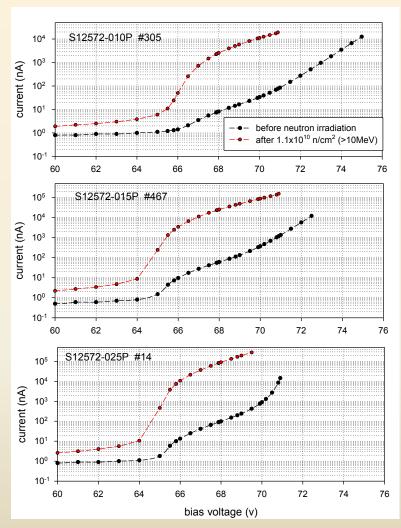
- Displacement damage due to neutrons- Increased leakage current
- Study the effects of neutron damage at:
 - LANSCE (LANL)
 - LENS (Indiana Univ.)
 - PHENIX IR
 - BNL Instrumentation





Dark Current vs Bias Voltage

- Measurements taken at LANSCE (Dec 2014)
- 3 pixel sizes: 10μm,
 15μm and 25μm
- Measure dark current before and after irradiation
- No correction for voltage drop in current limiting resistor.



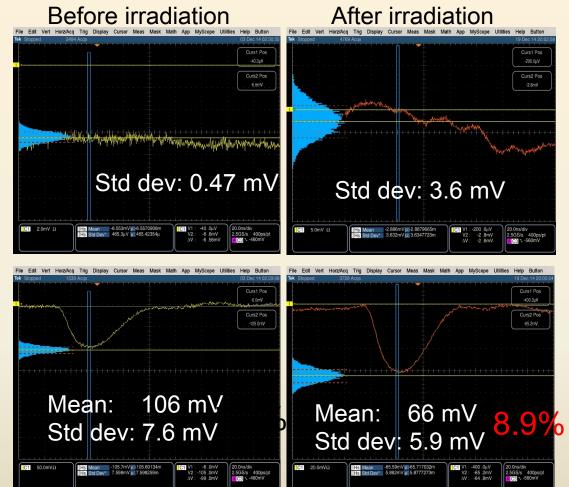


MPPCs - sPHENIX preamp /LED pulser peak and pedestal measured after irradiation (7.2x10¹⁰ / cm²).

pedestal

Peak

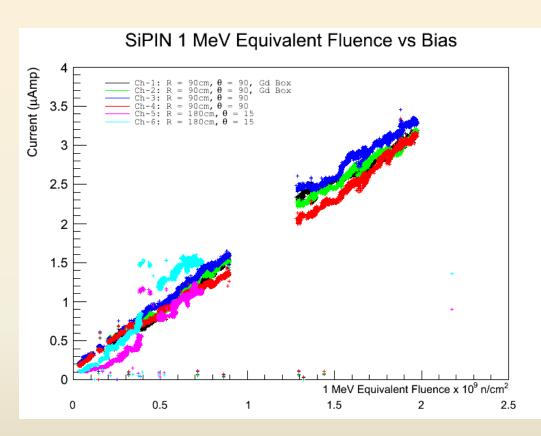
neutron irradiation at LANSCE





PHENIX IR Measurements

- 6 SiPMs (25μm² devices)
- Devices located at 2 locations:
 - -90cm from IP at $\Theta = 90^{\circ}$
 - 180cm from IP at Θ = 15⁰
- Measure current at fixed voltage May/June 2015
- Use CERN RadFETs to measure 1MeV neutron equivalent fluence

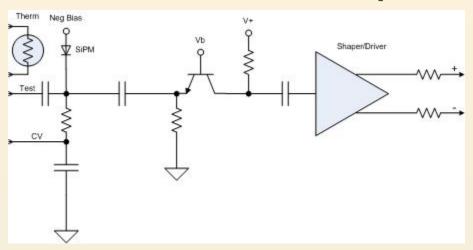




FRONT ELECTRONICS



Preamp Circuit

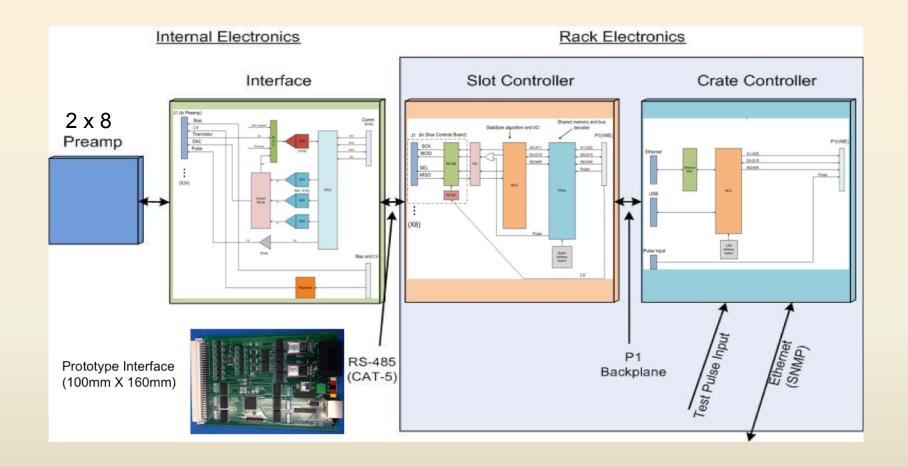




- Local thermistor for temp monitoring.
- Control voltage input for trimming bias +/- 2.5V.
- Charge injector for signal test.
- Differential multiple-feedback filter/driver with 30nS peaking time for 65MHz ADC sampling.
- P_D:
 - CBA ~ 80mW
 - Buffer/Amp ~ 50mW
 - Shaper/ Driver ~ 120mW
 - P_{tot} ~ 250mW



Front End Electronics Overview





DIGITIZERS, TRIGGER AND DAQ

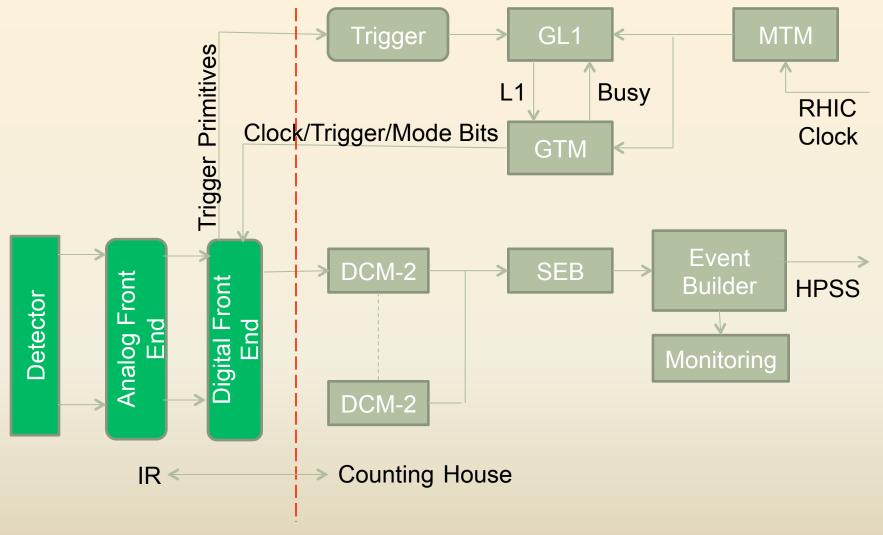


sPHENIX DAQ Concept

- Waveform digitization
 - Located near detector
 - 65MHz digitization rate
 - 14 Bit ADC
 - Form local trigger primitives for Level-1 trigger
 - Identical for EMCal and HCal.
- Take advantage of PHENIX hardware
 - DCM-IIs: High speed readout, ~15KHz
 - PHENIX Event Builder
 - PHENIX Timing System (MTM/GTM/GL1)

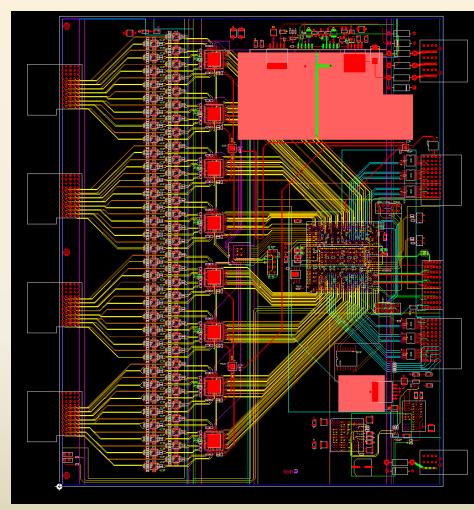


DAQ Overview



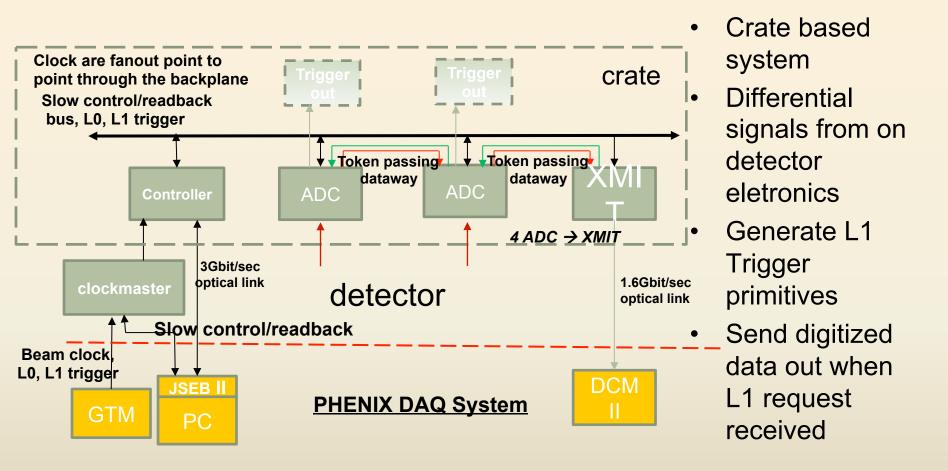
Digitizer System

- Based on PHENIX HBD design
- 14 Bit ADC @ 65 MHz
- 64 channels per board
- Trigger Primitives based on 2x2 tower geometry
- First R&D prototypes are in fab with testing fall of 2015
- Should be available for 2016 beam test

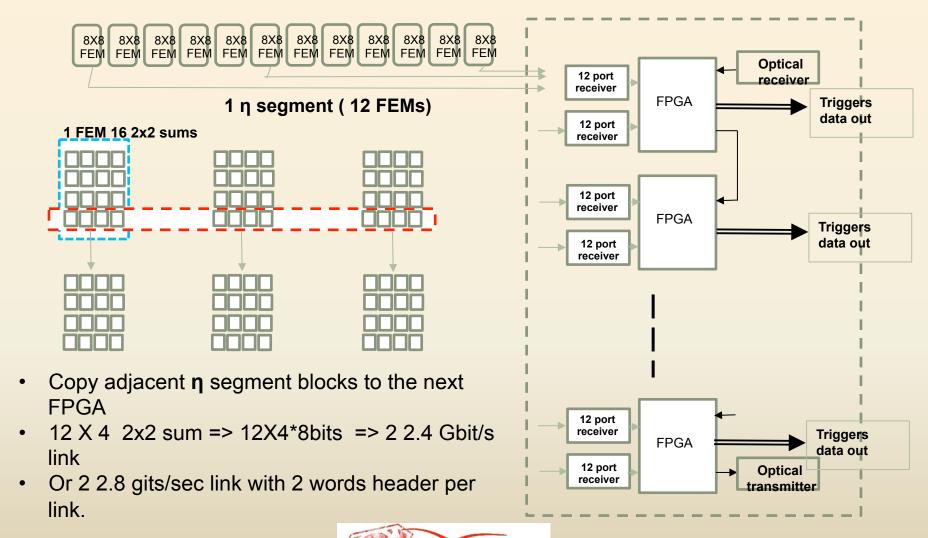




sPHENIX Digitizer System



EMCal Trigger



Conclusions





Conclusions II

- The electronics (WBS 1.7) had internal review in March 2017 and recommendations are being addressed
- Reference sensor is the SiPM
 - Temperature dependence is well understood
 - Radiation effects are being studied
- R&D work is in progress to design and test a common base amplifier for the upcoming beam test.
- R&D work is in progress for the next generation digitizers
 - 65MHz sampling rate
 - 14 bit ADC
 - Digital pipeline
 - Trigger Primitives
- Reference design for trigger system is being developed based on 2x2 tower sums

